

# DIDSBURY PIONEER

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## Broadcasts Addresses On Operations of Chartered Banks

Canada's Chartered Banks through their Public Relations Adviser, Vernon Knowles, are conducting a series of non-political, non-controversial radio broadcasts on the functions and operations of Canadian Banks it was learned from Edmonton today.

The first of the series was heard Tuesday night, September 7. The addresses are being broadcast over an all-Alberta network Tuesday nights from 10:15 to 10:30 and Wednesdays in the daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

Mr. Knowles, who homesteaded in Alberta at Hand Hills in 1909, is a former well known newspaper man, who has worked on several western daily newspapers. He was Editor and Manager of the Winnipeg Telegram and later Managing Editor of the Winnipeg Tribune. He has also served in the Parliamentary Press Gallery at Ottawa and in the Press Galleries of Manitoba, Saskatchewan and Ontario. He was Editor and a Member of the Board of Directors of the Toronto Mail and Empire from 1928 to 1932 and from 1933 to the end of last year was Managing Editor of the Toronto Daily Star. In January 1937 he assumed his present position.

In commenting on the series of broadcasts Mr. Knowles laid particular stress upon the fact that they were designed to be completely non-political.

## Skunk Kills Chickens, Ken Kills Skunk

A skunk invaded the McCoy farm early this week and fourteen chickens were found dead one morning. This riled Ken McCoy, who tracked the skunk under a small building; he pried up the building and shot Mr Skunk with a shotgun. Ken then went and changed his clothes.

## "Monarch" YARN WEEK

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## Alberta Crop Report.

By Alberta Department of Agriculture

SEPTEMBER 3rd.—Harvest is well advanced in southern and east-central districts, with wheat cutting practically completed, the bulk of coarse grains harvested, and threshing general. In west-central districts south of Edmonton, and running northeasterly to the St. Paul and Lloydminster areas, most of the wheat is cut, the coarse grain harvest is underway and threshing has commenced. In the Edmonton zone north to Athabasca, ripening of grain has been delayed by the cool weather and frequent showers of the past few weeks. Though wheat is mostly cut, harvest in general is delayed awaiting maturity of crop, and practically no threshing has been done. Wet weather has also prevailed in the Peace River district, and in consequence harvest has proceeded slowly. About two-thirds of cutting is done, but practically no threshing.

Yields over the province will vary widely. In parts of the dry area in the southeast no crop has been harvested, whereas at some points farmers are getting their seed back, and in a few restricted districts wheat is yielding from 2 to 7 bushels. In the southwest, wheat returns are from 7 to 25 bushels. Throughout the south grades are good. Not sufficient threshing has been done in central and northern districts, including the Peace River district, for authentic reports on yield and grade. Yields are likely to vary by districts from 10 to 25 bushels of wheat, 20 to 25 to 40 bushels, barley 20 to 40 bushels. From Red Deer north to Athabasca a good deal of second growth in crops has occurred, causing considerable variation in maturity, and grades may suffer accordingly. Heavy growth of weeds is also a problem and may interfere with proper curing in the stack. Ten days of clear dry weather would facilitate harvest in the northern half of the province, whereas continued cold and rain may mean reduction in grades and some loss in late crops, especially in the case of coarse grains.

Early August frosts did slight damage to grains in the Claresholm area. More serious frost injury is reported on the low lands of the Grande Prairie district, where yield and grade are appreciably affected.

Hail storms occurred through August at a number of central and northern points, heaviest damage being sustained in an eight mile strip from Didsbury east to Hanna, part of the crop being completely destroyed. Some saw-fly damage is reported from the district southwest of Drumheller.

The feed situation has greatly improved with rains of the past six weeks. This applies particularly to the northern half of the province, where pastures are in good condition and some surplus of hay and green-feed will be available for shipment. Second growth alfalfa is a good crop. There should be ample feed for the needs of the province.

Livestock on the whole is in excellent condition. The earlier shortage of hog feed is relieved, and in some districts there is now a distinct tendency toward expansion in hogs.

## Carstairs Horses Win at Vancouver

Entries of John Munro, Carstairs, won the reserve junior championship in the mare division and third prize in the special draft animal display at the horse show at the Canada Pacific exhibition at Vancouver last week.

## Westerdale M.D. Council Meeting

The regular meeting of Westerdale Council was held at the municipal offices, Didsbury, on Saturday. As only four of the council were able to be present, only a minimum of business was transacted.

Mr. Stan Edwards, secretary of the Olds Hospital board, presented an agreement with the Waterloo Municipal District, whereby that board undertook the hospitalization of the ratepayers of that district at the rate of \$2.75 per patient day and operating room charges of \$10.00 for major and \$5.00 for minor operations. The Waterloo district undertook to pay quarterly all unpaid accounts of patients for their district.

The council approved of the agreement, excepting that they thought the accounts should be settled monthly instead of quarterly.

The council decided to purchase the requirements for the season of culvert and bridge timbers from Mr. W. Smith.

Matters of relief and the passing of pay sheets and accounts took up the balance of the meeting.

## An Appreciation.

The Trustees of the Burnside School wish to take this means of publicly showing their appreciation of the services rendered by Mr. A. L. Arlensson during the nine years he acted as teacher in the Burnside School.

Throughout the whole period of nine years the school showed a steady improvement until it was finally graded as one of the best, if not the best, in the inspectorate.

They regret the suddenness of his promotion to a four-roomed school, and his immediate departure prevented their showing their appreciation in a more tangible form, but they wish him every success in his new position.

THE TRUSTEES OF  
BURNSIDE SCHOOL.

## BIRTHS

Didsbury General Hospital.

On September 3, to Mr. and Mrs. W. Eggleton, a daughter.

On September, 5 to Mr. and Mrs. Joe Dick, twin sons.

## DIDSBURY MARKETS.

### WHEAT

No. 1 Northern	1 09
No. 2	1 04
No. 3	98 1/2
No. 4	91 1/2
No. 5	86 1/2
No. 6	70 1/2
No. 1 C.W. Garnet	1 00 1/2
No. 2 C.W. Garnet	98 1/2

### OATS

No. 2 C.W.	35
No. 3	32
Extra No. 1 Feed	32
No. 1 Feed	30

### BARLEY

No. 3	39 1/2
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### HOGS

Select	9.10
Bacon	8.60
Butcher	8.10

### BUTTERFAT

Delivered Basis at Crystal Dairy	
Table cream	30c
Special	24c
No. 1	22c
No. 2	19c

### EGGS

Grade A	23c
Grade B	16c
Grade C	12c

## Montgomery and Loy Score In Comedy Hit.

A thrice-welcome team return to the Opera House tomorrow and Saturday when "Petticoat Fever," new M.-G.-M. production co-starring Robert Montgomery and Myrna Loy opens for a weekend run.

Adapted from the successful stage play of the same name, "Petticoat Fever" concerns a young wireless operator in an ice-bound Labrador station. He is so lonely that, when a beautiful young girl flir and her male escort run out of gas and make a forced landing nearby, he holds them prisoners rather than face another Arctic night alone.

That he should fall in love with the girl is inevitable, as it is that they should be confronted by a succession of comic situations in view of the fact that the flir is engaged to her blustery English companion. The conclusion of the picture is as humorously dramatic as it is unexpected.

## Cent-a-Mile Fares to East Canada Offered by C.P.R.

The opportunity to visit Eastern Canada on the cent-a-mile tickets will be available over the Canadian Pacific from September 18th to October 2nd, allowing 45 days to return to starting point.

The cent-a-mile applies to coach tickets only; for those who desire to use the tourist sleeper the rate will be cent and a quarter, and should first class sleeper be required the rate will be on the basis of a cent and one-half per mile.

Stopovers are allowed at Winnipeg and stations east either way, within the forty-five day limit.

These fares provide an opportunity for an economical Fall trip, and will probably not occur again this year at such low rates.

Mr. J. A. McGhee, ticket agent, will gladly give particulars and arrange all details.

## King's Answer Closes Veto Case

Prime Minister King's brief letter to Premier Aberhart of Alberta, on the question of disallowance justifies the former's statement, a week ago, that he did not intend to "argue" the matter.

At the time this was constructed to mean that the disallowance was to stand regardless of any protests. The government here has no inclination to enter into any controversy. They were prepared to have the case at law argued before the courts but when the Alberta government declined, disallowance was decided on promptly and that is the end of it for the time being.

## WEDDINGS

BEVERIDGE—STUDER

A wedding of wide interest took place at Knox United Church, Calgary, on Saturday, September 4th, at 6:30 p.m. when Winnifred Elizabeth, youngest daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Alfred G. Studer, became the bride of Mr. Harvey Stephen Beveridge, son of the late Mr. and Mrs. Francis D. Beveridge, of Calgary. Rev. Dr. Kerby officiated.

The bride, given in marriage by her father, chose for the ceremony a model of beige crepe trimmed with brown. A corsage of red roses, and brown accessories completed her costume.

Following the ceremony a reception was held at the Palliser hotel, when the bride's table was centred with a two-tier wedding cake flanked with vases of pink and white rosebuds.

Receiving with the bridal party was Mrs. A. G. Studer, who wore a navy blue ensemble with touches of gray, matching hat, and a corsage of Briarcliffe roses.

Mr. and Mrs. Beveridge will reside in the residence lately vacated by Mr. and Mrs. J. Scrutton.

## Announcement

I wish to thank the people of the Town and District for the support and patronage they gave me while I was with the North End Lumber Co.

I have severed my connection with that firm and am opening a LUMBER & COAL BUSINESS on my own account. I will be able to supply my friends and patrons with their requirements in Coal and Lumber.

See Me at Mose Good's Office East of Track

W. M. SMITH

## Dinnerware

### AT SPECIAL HARVEST PRICES

White Cups—1st Grade	Each	4c
White Saucers	2 for	5c
Cloverleaf Cups & Saucers	Dozen	89c
8 Inch Dinner Plates—Ironstone	Each	15c
7 " " " "	2 for	25c
6 " " " "	Each	10c
Soup Plates, large size	2 for	25c
Fruit Dishes	2 for	15c
Vegetable Dishes, large size—Blue Band	Each	25c
Vegetable " ex. large "	Each	35c
Large Assortment Decorated Cups & Saucers		
Large Sizes	Each	10c

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## Moisture Begets Moisture

While not a new principle to scientists, the general public in the prairie provinces—the business man in the city and the farmer in the country—are beginning to awaken to a realization that moisture begets moisture and there is also a dawning popular conception of the truism that plant welfare is dependent upon moisture in the atmosphere as well as moisture in the soil.

In other words it is seeping into the public consciousness that crops, whether cereal, vegetable or any other type cannot flourish and yield fruits without drawing sustenance from the air as well as from the soil—a horticultural and agricultural axiom that is often either forgotten or overlooked.

Let the moisture in the atmosphere disappear almost to the vanishing point as it has done for a number of years recently and profitable yields of grains, forage crops and vegetables disappear with it.

And since moisture begets moisture, there can be no moisture in the atmosphere without reservoirs of water to serve as a source of supply. That is at least one, perhaps the principal reason, why seasons of drought tend to deepen in intensity as the years go by, and that is why residents of the prairie provinces have reasons to be apprehensive of the future, unless measures are taken to prevent a recurrent drought cycle.

The condition is aptly diagnosed by H. H. Cleugh of Vancouver in a recent contribution to the daily press, describing the situation in Saskatchewan this year, a situation equally applicable to the sister provinces in bygone years and likely to be repeated in the future, when he says:

"In Cuba or Jamaica the heat is intense, yet nothing shrivels or turns brown. Why? Because the air is filled with humidity rising off a warm sea. Heat is life, providing the proper amount of humidity is present. Ninety degrees in Saskatchewan is not at all disastrous, if the air carried humidity, but when the humidity is nil, disaster and plant death is the consequence."

And what is the remedy for this condition of aridity—the natural and scientific corollary to the problem? Is it not the provision of bodies of water of sufficient dimensions and in sufficient numbers strategically located to ensure evaporation of life-giving water into the atmosphere to provide the air-borne moisture essential to the plant life on which the people of the west depend for sustenance, and to aid precipitation?

This also is answered by Mr. Cleugh in graphic language in his statement that "evaporation is the most efficient way in which humidity is formed, and most quickly from shallow lakes and ponds. The shallow slough (rapidly warmed by hot summer suns) is what makes moisture."

There could be no more potent argument than this in support of a request for governmental aid to provide irrigation projects which would contemplate the damming up of hitherto waste waters to form reservoirs of extensive area and preferably of shallow depth. Such reservoirs would serve the double purpose of furnishing water direct to growing crops through the medium of irrigation channels and of supplying moisture to the atmosphere by evaporation from the surface of these bodies.

"Cover your prairie with water as it was in 1882 to 1885," says Mr. Cleugh. "Dam all small streams, ponds, sloughs and lakes; fill them with water, get it how you will but get it; you must have it. A pipe line will do that for you and irrigate 60,000 acres a week and create humidity for 60,000 more."

The loss to the people of the prairie provinces occasioned by lack of moisture in the past few years has been terrific. The total bill for the value of crops which might have matured had moisture been available, plus the expenditure for direct relief necessitated because of its lack, runs into hundreds of millions of dollars.

But these two items do not cover the entire cost of drought. Consideration must also be given to the loss occasioned by dust storms, the resultant phenomenon of the drought era and of wasteful cultivation methods. One authority recently estimated that when one inch of top soil is blown away, a section of land sustains a loss of \$192,000 in nitrogen and phosphorus. Thus, wind erosion jeopardizes crop in future years, even when there may be a plentiful supply of moisture both in the soil and in the atmosphere.

When such losses are weighed in the balance against the cost of construction of irrigation projects, whether they be a few schemes of great magnitude or a multiplicity of small ones, the policy of withholding expenditure of large sums of money for such purposes is economically indefensible, wherever and to what extent such projects are an engineering feasibility.

### Employment For Indians

Grey Owl, well-known Prince Albert naturalist, advocated a new attitude toward Indians. He said, "Treat the Indian as an Indian and don't try to change him. My suggestion would be that the Indians be put to work conserving wild life. There's nothing left to hunt, so they can't live hunting and trapping as they used to, but they could conserve what animal life there is left," he said.

### Neglected Fields

Long before America came into the pages of history King Solomon knew that neglected fields let in the evil of Nature as well as the decay of man: "I went by the field of the slothful, and by the vineyard of the man void of understanding; and, lo, it was all grown over with thorns, and nettles covered the face thereof, and the stone wall thereof was broken down."

A white leghorn hen at Ladysmith, South Africa, has laid an egg 3 1/4 inches long, 2 1/4 inches wide, and weighing five ounces, nearly three times that of an ordinary egg.

Havre, at the south of the Seine, is a central channel port of many shipping lines that serve all parts of the world.

In Scotland's border counties, bridal couples still observe an old custom of drinking hot ale after the ceremony.

### Sudden Death For Transients

Frequent Accidents Are Tragic Signs Of Social Conditions

On a recent morning, before the dawn, eight cars of an eastbound freight train hurtled off the track in a remote part of the rail route through northern Ontario and carried seven transients to sudden death in the crush of piled-up cars and freight. Another man died of injuries. Six others were injured. Thirteen transients escaped unharmed and helped the train crew in rescue work.

This story is a tragic sign of the times. It is by no means unusual, except in the number of victims involved. Recently accidents have taken the lives of several other transients. The frequency of such reports is evidence of the number of men, footloose and derelict, traveling around the country by freight trains.

In Regina recently a young man was killed attempting to clamber on board an outgoing freight train. His fate was ghastly. The news from time to time multiplies such incidents.

The accident that brought death to eight men in northern Ontario revealed that 25 transients at least were riding on the train involved. There is no doubt that the attraction to travelling eastward for some of them was the news of bountiful crops in Ontario and a demand for harvest labor. For eight of them the search for happier prospects of existence came to an appalling end in the dusk of early morning. Pitiful!

Theirs is a tragedy that must convey urgency to official efforts to amend the social maladjustments which create the problem of wandering, jobless men. At the same time theirs is a tragedy that touches human emotions and arouses genuine concern over the human waste of such incidents.—Regina Leader-Post.

### Genius For Making Money

T. O. M. Sopwith Once Ran Air Taxi On Chicago's Lake Front

T. O. M. Sopwith was a salesman of airplane passenger hops on Chicago's lake front long before he became the sailor man from England who proposed to lift the America's cup with the yacht Endeavour II.

It was in August, 1911, in Grant park, that Sopwith—known then as Tom instead of T. O. M.—hopped passengers at \$100 a ride and competed in the first international air meet Chicago had ever seen. Sopwith was then 23 years old, a wavy-haired Britisher in tweeds, piloting a Blériot high-wing monoplane at the then astonishing speed of fifty miles an hour.

Even at 23 Sopwith gave a hint of the money-making genius that since has put him in the multimillionaire class. In something like two weeks—the meet ran from Aug. 12 to Aug. 22—Sopwith collected \$13,120 in prize money with the aid of the flimsy kitelike flying machine he had brought from abroad. Prize money, plus the money picked up hopping daredevil and solvent passengers, added to the bank account of the young Briton.

Fame also came to Sopwith. His feats were such that four world records were surpassed. One of his records, the fastest speed made in the meet, brought him wide acclaim and invitations to the homes of the city's leaders. After all, even the socially elect wanted to meet a man who had flown 57,786 miles an hour.

### British Bacon Shortage

Want Increase In The Quotas Of Important Supplies

A shortage of bacon in the London provision exchange is causing concern.

Discussing the situation, the Manchester Guardian declares prices have been marked up as a means to check the demand.

"The market is quite bare of stock and importers have sold supplies which are not due until future dates," the paper said.

The attention of the board of trade was drawn to the position and a conference was held between the officials and representatives of the trade with a view to arranging for an increase in the quotas of imported supplies.

The most sensitive thermometers are not as sensitive to slight atmospheric changes as is the skin of the human face.

### Atmospheric Electricity

Called St. Elmo's Fire By Sailors And Is Considered Lucky

The investigators into the Hindenburg disaster found that it was due to an electric spark which came in contact with gas discharged from the ship preparatory to mooring. Investigators of the investigation have come to the conclusion that the spark was none other than what is known as "St. Elmo's Fire".

This is a phenomenon which has been known to seafaring people for hundreds of years. Mariners have noticed tiny glowing flames which dance at the tips of masts and spars, particularly during thundery weather. (Thunder was heard in the distance when the Hindenburg was landing at New Jersey). It is, in fact, atmospheric electricity which takes the form of pale blue phosphorescent light. As far back as 1598, in a book called "Hakluyt's Voyages", the author wrote:

"I do remember that in the great and boisterous storm of this fowle weather there came upon the top of our maine yard and maine maste a certaine little light, much like unto the light of a little candle, which the Spaniards call the Cuerpo Santo. This light continued aboard our ship about three houres, flying from maste to maste."

Sailors have called St. Elmo's Fire, "God's burning fingers," and when they see it they regard it as a good omen for the voyage. St. Elmo is a corruption of St. Arasmus, the patron saint of seamen in the Mediterranean.—St. Thomas Times-Journal.

### The Drowsy Driver

Is Usually One Who Does Not Get Sufficient Sleep

Whenever the driver of an automobile falls asleep at the wheel long enough to cause an accident—and that is not very long—he will be lucky if he ever wakes up. A study of driver-asleep accidents in a dozen states reveals that one out of 12 kills somebody, and that one-third of the time it is the driver himself. A surprising fact developed by the National Safety Council is that nearly half of the drivers who fell asleep had been driving for less than two hours. A third of them, however, had been without sleep for 16 to 20 hours, so that it is evident that lack of proper amounts of sleep rather than gruelling grinds at the wheel is responsible for a large number of these mishaps. The drowsy driver returning home from a late party is the most common victim of the highway nap, and he usually drops into a slumber and oblivion at about two o'clock in the morning.—Science Digest.

### SELECTED RECIPES

#### SWEET CUCUMBER PICKLE

2 qts. ripe cucumbers  
1 teaspoon baking soda  
2 tablespoons powdered alum  
1 tablespoon root ginger  
1 qt. vinegar  
2 lbs. white sugar  
3 cups Crown Brand Corn Syrup  
1 cup whole cloves  
1/4 cup stick cinnamon (tied in bag)

Method: Peel and seed the cucumbers; cut into 3-inch strips. Cover with cold water; add soda; let stand overnight. Drain and cover with cold water in which the alum has been dissolved; boil ten minutes; drain. Cover with cold water; add ginger and boil fifteen minutes; drain. Measure water and discard (there is usually about 1 quart). Measure as much vinegar as you have water and to each quart add 2 lbs. white sugar and 3 cups Crown Brand Corn Syrup, the cloves and cinnamon. Pour over cucumbers and boil until clear. Seal in sterile jars. Makes six pints.

#### Canned Apple Juice

Product To Be Tested This Fall For Popularity

Canned apple juice, a product which has been the subject of experiment at the Okanagan Valley Dominion Experimental Station at Summerland, is to be tried out commercially by a leading wholesale house in Vancouver. It is understood that a trial pack of a thousand cases will be canned this fall and offered for sale to test out its popularity with the buying public.

Polar bears have an exceptionally acute senses of smell.

**BABY KNOWS the Difference**



**BABY'S OWN SOAP**  
Best for You and Baby too

### Salt Mine Disappearing

Was Worked By Pueblo Indians In Fifth Century

Waters of Lake Mead, slowly piling up behind Boulder Dam, are wiping out an industry which thrived as far back as 500 A.D.

The old St. Thomas salt mine, with its mountain of salt 300 feet high, said by scientists to have been worked by Pueblo Indians as early as the start of the fifth century, is beginning to disappear. Eaten away by the man-made lake, residents of Las Vegas, Nevada, are wondering if the great pile of salt will contaminate the waters to any extent.

Several years ago the ancient salt mine attracted scientists from afar when evidences were discovered that man, in the dawn of history, had engaged in industry there. Digging tools, fashioned from rocks tied together with leather thongs, were dug up. They proved, said archaeologists, that the mine was the base of one of the principal workings of the Pueblo Indians who inhabited the territory from about 500 A.D. until about 1200 A.D.

The more modern history of the mine started in our own early western days when the first of the Bonelli family, emigrating from Switzerland, settled in the St. Thomas section and became influential in its development. There the Bonellis, according to old timers, organized the Virgin River Salt Company and operated the mine and a salt mill for many years. Finally, the Virgin River company died and the mine was worked intermittently by various residents of the area. During the past few years thousands of tons of salt have been taken out.

The old mine lies at the base of the salt mountain, but already the rising waters of Lake Mead have covered the road over which millions of tons have been hauled through 14 centuries, and to-day the ancient workings are isolated, approachable only by boat.

Each day the waters rise; and soon all trace of the industry of 500 A.D. will be buried under the waters of progress of 1937.

### A Large Landowner

Hundred Thousand Acres In Poland Belongs To One Man

The Potocki family, a member of which the Duke of Kent, visited at his estate at Lancut, Southern Poland, are legendary for their wealth and hospitality (says a London Evening News writer).

They are among the greatest landowners on earth. I have heard it said that it takes Count Alfred, who was host to the Duke, nearly three weeks to travel round his estates, upon a fairly leisurely inspection that entails a caravan of cooks and servants. His stables contain some of the finest horses in Europe.

Herr von Ribbentrop spent a weekend a couple of years ago at the estate of Count Alfred, between Cracow and Lwow, where this Count owns 100,000 acres!

A hundred thousand acres is rather larger than England's smallest county, Rutland; quite a piece for one man to own.

### A Queer Viewpoint

The four big railway companies in Great Britain have about 350,000 towels taken each year, while spoons, electric bulbs and other things are constantly stolen. An astonishing number of people still exist who seem to think that other people's property belongs to them.

A sponge will absorb more ice water than it will hot water.

### BLACKHEADS

Get two ounces of peroxide powder from your druggist. Sprinkle on a hot, wet cloth and rub the face gently. Every blackhead will be dissolved. The one safe, sure and simple way to remove blackheads. Have a Hollywood complexion.

**for SPRAINS**  
Rub Minard's in gently. It penetrates sore ligaments, allays inflammation, soothes, heals.

**17 Puts you on your feet!**

**MINARD'S**  
"KING OF PAIN"  
**LINIMENT**

## Suggestion Made That Huge Sum Should Be Devoted To Reclaiming Drought Areas

Realizing the gravity of the drought situation in Western Canada, the Toronto Globe and Mail sees it as a national emergency. Advocating that the problem should be faced in a practical manner, the article says in part:

In face of devastating crop failures in large sections of western Canada, the Dominion government should set the wheels in motion at once for a Dominion-wide campaign to raise \$400,000,000 to irrigate those great areas of excellent farming land which are subject to recurring periods of excessive drought.

The emergency is as great a challenge to the sense of solidarity and the practical patriotism of the Canadian people as were the various appeals for funds made during the Great War. Where those huge amounts subscribed two decades ago to preserve western civilization were employed in destructive ways, the new call to the patriotism of Canadians is for funds for constructive purposes which should increase for all time the prosperity of large sections of the prairie provinces, and have a great influence on the trade and commerce of the rest of Canada.

There is no doubt about the extent of the calamity, and there can be no doubt that huge expenditures are justified if the climatic hazards of the semi-arid regions in the south, and even in the north, can be evaded by intelligent forethought. There are at stake the lives and futures of the people settled on the largest continuous tract of arable land in Canada. There is no question that much of this land, which is of high fertility, is destined from time to time to have all the aspects of desert country if plans are not developed for conserving for future use excess water when it is available.

The sum of \$400,000,000 is mentioned here because it is a big problem, and can only be attacked successfully in a big way. That sum is mentioned also because the interest and sinking fund on that amount could be serviced eventually from the increased production on the areas benefited. Think of the difference between \$350,000,000 annual production in the prairie provinces in the drought years and a total of \$1,000,000,000 in such a year as 1928. Think of what an important part in that difference a crop of 150,000,000 bushels in a bad year like 1937 makes when compared with a crop of from 400,000,000 to 600,000,000 bushels such as Western Canada has produced in years of abundant moisture.

It would be hard for the government to find a period of cheap money more favorable for financing such an enterprise as this than at present. The full amount should be aimed at; and it is hard to conceive of a better way to combat sectionalism than to organize all those Canadians who put Canada and its problems first and district prejudices second, in order to have a Canada-wide campaign of this character.

There have been no irrigation projects of vast extent in the world which have not been criticized in advance and during their construction by people who say that the money is being wasted and that the results will be negligible. There is now too much history on the other side for that argument to hold. Large parts of the most fertile districts of California would to-day be desert but for irrigation. Many of the huge sugar plantations of the Hawaiian Islands would be impossible without irrigation.

Some will say that there is not enough water in the South and North Saskatchewan and other rivers to irrigate the vast extent of land involved. Assertions of that kind from non-technical sources did not deter Australia from embarking on huge projects though her rivers are fewer and the rainfall much less dependable than in Western Canada.

It is not claimed that irrigation will solve all the problems of the farmer in Western Canada. There still will be hail and rust and grasshoppers from time to time in various districts, but if the worst hazard of all can be averted it should be done. Useful work can be done in returning to grazing lands most suit-

able for that, and in reforesting other tracts which would be most serviceable to the west when dealt with in that way.

There should be no waiting. The emergency is grave. A policy of giving actual relief year by year to farmers who lose their crops is not good enough. It is not good sense, and if, on the other hand, a liability can be turned into a national asset, Canada cannot get started too soon. Many preliminary surveys have been made which will be useful in the early stages of this project. What further study is needed as to best places for dams and best initial areas to be served should be pushed hard. The actual work of building dams on the North and South Saskatchewan or elsewhere will itself be of great assistance to those hard-working men who have lost their crops.

### Linking East And West

No One Can Measure The Far-Reaching Effects Of Air Transportation

It will be some time before Canada can look back to measure the importance of the dawn-to-dusk flight. Minister of Transport Howe and party made between Montreal and Vancouver. By itself this flight, notable to-day, will be only the guide post, significant as the informal inauguration of the flights which are to come and as a demonstration of the conditions under which, for a time, trans-Canada flying was done. It will be those, in-between flights which will write the story of change and progress in our national life.

Already business men at the extremes of the Dominion, many of whom long ago may have determined never to leave the ground, will be calculating the trend of change. Air mail, air express, mean much and will mean increasingly more in their individual schemes of things. Linking the extremes, tying them in with rapid transoceanic service, conjures up plenty for the imagination. Yet this will form only a part of the whole story.

What goes on between the extremes in these subdivisions marked off by the pauses in that flight is equally important. Lethbridge to Vancouver in less than three hours. Vancouver to Winnipeg in eight, Toronto to Winnipeg in less time are commercial links which will contribute their own chapters of change. Lace all the larger centres of the Dominion into similar subdivisions of rapid communication, join them with the outposts of the North, the industrial and business marts of the South, and a new Canada begins to take shape.

Twenty years after it dawned we are beginning to understand the changes of social and economic life which have developed out of the automobile era. Perhaps we have only begun to grasp the trend. Commercial air transportation brings us to the edge of another. We cannot even surmise the expanse of change, because we are still uncertain how far and how fast practical aviation will take us. But we do know that it should be more than physical and economic, that the closer contacts should do much to overcome the barriers to national understanding and co-operative effort between East and West, between central Canada and its extremes.—Toronto Globe and Mail.

### The Englishman Won

An Englishman, an Irishman, and a Scotsman were arguing as to which of their respective countries had the highest men.

The Irishman, full tilt at the obvious, led with, "We have men of Cork."

The Scotsman: "Yes, but we have men of Ayr."

"But," said the Cockney, "we have lightermen on the Thames." It was enough.

According to estimates, there are 2,750,000 motorcycles in the world. Eighty-five per cent. of these are in Europe.

At a recent banquet in London, 12,000 plates were used, and 100 were broken.

### Saskatoon Berries

Several Varieties Have Been Developed At Morden Experimental Station

The development of the farm orchard has been one of the most interesting contributions of the Dominion Experimental Farms to home life on the farm. Throughout the Dominion the Experimental Farms have been the means of the introduction of many new fruit varieties and have served as distributing centres of fruits specially suited to local conditions. The Dominion Experimental Station at Morden, Manitoba, has created an enviable name in Western Canada from its large contribution of new fruits in more or less virgin territory. In addition to developing new types of apples, plums and small fruits suitable to the prairies, the Station has not neglected the native fruits, the most romantic of which is perhaps the Saskatoon.

The Saskatoon is probably the most widely used native fruit, regarded in terms of bulk, among the various fruits taken from Nature's prairie garden, and at the Dominion Experimental Station at Morden a number of species and many selections are grown both for experimental and utilitarian reasons. This year the July crop was a heavy one. The euphonious Indian name Saskatoon is only one of the several applied to this fruit. It is also called Shadbush, Juneberry, Service-berry, Shadblow, and Sugar-pear. The Saskatoon is the species found in thickets across the prairies, and selections are on test at Morden from Montana, Peace River, Churchill River, and many prairie points. The "Success," a variety of somewhat low stature has been named and introduced by southern growers. Several albino varieties are also grown and these white forms vary. One has very large waxy white fruits, which are smooth, juicy, and tender.

The variety "Batram Shadblow" has been frequently called Sugar-pear. The fruit is comparatively large, bottle-necked, and sweet. The bush is round, compact, with small pointed leaves, and large white flowers borne in threes and fours, whereas the Saskatoons often have eight to twelve flowers on one spike. Two other forms native to Eastern Canada, the Downy Shadblow and the Allegheny Shadblow, appear fully hardy at Morden. However, in terms of fruiting, the native Alder-leaf form, or Saskatoon, appears peerless. As demonstrated at the Morden Station, cultivation is beneficial to this native shrub, and improvements have been secured from selection. Hybridization may assist still further. In transplanting from the woodlands next April, the Station advises that it is considered best to cut the top of the shrub off within four inches of the ground. Plants not severely cut back are likely to fail to establish.

Superstition has it that if one's hair is cut during the waxing of the moon, the hair will regrow abundantly.

## Emergency Assistance Provided By Government For Handling Of Livestock

### Begging By Letter

Racket In England Yields Good Living For Writers

Begging-letter writers, who in many cases live in luxury on money extorted from wealthy people, are causing concern to the police.

In the past few months their activities have been on the increase. The writers keep within the law by enclosing with the letter a book of poems or some writings which they claim to be their own work and which they implore people to buy.

Captain Medley, secretary of the London Mendicity Society, investigates something like 1,200 begging letters every year.

"People send these letters on to us for investigation," he said, "and a very large percentage are found to be fraudulent."

"One man well known to us has an office in the city and employs a secretary to do his correspondence. He has been making a very good living by writing begging letters for the past 30 years. He has a country house and obviously makes a lot of money."

A woman who all her life had lived by writing begging letters had her own house in the London suburbs, kept several servants and ran a large car. She was living over the rate of \$4,000 a year.

Another man kept two clerks addressing envelopes for begging letters which brought him a large income. He had his own banking account and managed his business on a very scientific scale.

### The Super-Salesman

Selling Goods Without Any Effort Is Just A Gift

What is the mysterious "it" that enables the super-salesman to sell more goods than the rest, asks a famous industrial psychologist. It is not mere physical charm, he asserts, citing the case of the middle-aged salesman who has so much "it" that a policeman who came up intending to summon him for over-parking bought a vacuum cleaner instead.

There is no answer to the question and no recipes for perfect salesmanship. It is like mesmerism or the ability to waggle the ears. Some have it, some not.—London Evening News.

A bird propels itself forward by the back thrust of its wings from a position over its head. The meeting of the wings beneath the body sustains the bird in air until the next back stroke.

The world's loftiest capital is La Paz, Bolivia, which stands on a mountain top 12,470 feet above the sea.

## Pillowed Pets Done in Needlepoint



Household Arts by Alice Brooks

Stitchery That Goes Quickly and Lasts a Lifetime

### PATTERN 5911

Let this fluffy Tabby-cat and her pal, Rover, bring a cheery note to your home. They're done in needlepoint; just about the easiest form of needlework there is—it's only half a cross stitch! Done in wool it's smart and durable. These motifs will make a pair of cushions you'll be proud to own. Get started on this delightful pick-up work right away. The colors are indicated by numbers right on the transfer. Pattern 5911 contains a transfer pattern of a dog 8½ x 9½ inches and a cat 8½ x 9½ inches; material requirements; color suggestions; illustrations of all stitches used.

To obtain this pattern send 20 cents in stamps or coin (coin preferred) to Household Arts Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

There is no Alice Brooks pattern book published

With regard to emergency assistance being provided in the drought area of the prairie provinces by the Dominion Government through the Department of Agriculture, there are several policies in operation or about to be put in operation dealing specifically with livestock, namely, the Feeder-Freight, the movement of livestock to feeding areas, the movement of equipment, the feed and fodder, and the cattle market policies.

Under the Feeder-Freight policy the Dominion Government undertakes to refund half the freight costs on cattle purchased at country points in prescribed drought areas and shipped to country points outside these areas in any province of the Dominion, provided the purchaser will retain the cattle for a period of at least three months. Applicants from Eastern Canada or British Columbia who wish to go to the drought area personally to select the cattle or lambs which they decide to purchase with the assistance of the Feeder-Freight policy are also allowed the advantage of the Feeder-Purchase policy in respect to payment of their one-way railway fare, including expenses. Further information may be obtained from the Live Stock Branch, Dominion Department of Agriculture, Ottawa, or from the stockyards at St. Boniface, Manitoba; at Moose Jaw and Saskatoon, Saskatchewan, and at the office of the Western Stock Growers' Association, 25 Michael Building, Calgary, Alberta.

Concerning the movement of livestock to feeding areas, the Dominion Government, in agreement with the Provincial Government concerned undertakes to pay all of the net freight cost on horses, cattle, and sheep, shipped under Provincial Certificate to suitable feeding areas and returned, in any of the Prairie Provinces and in British Columbia, such shipments to be made before December 31, 1937.

Respecting the movement of equipment policy, the Dominion Government under agreement with the Provincial Government concerned undertakes to pay the net cost of freight on equipment that may be transported to areas where feed is available by those who desire to provide feed supplies for themselves.

The Feed and Fodder Policy covers payment for feed and fodder, together with the net cost of freight thereon, supplied by the Provincial Government concerned to municipalities and individuals who are not in a position to pay for it themselves. The prices paid for such feed are subject to agreement between the Dominion and the Province. Feed and fodder are graded by Dominion representatives, and supplies are limited to such amounts as are necessary to maintain the minimum stock required for family needs.

The Cattle Market Policy envisions a plan by which cattle may be assembled and classified at shipping points or at grazing reserves, and marketed either for feeding purposes or for slaughter. This is intended to serve drought-area farmers who have small numbers of cattle and consequently are at a disadvantage in marketing.

### Harvesting Big Wheat Crop

Japan Has Close To Fifty Million Bushels This Year

Japan will this year harvest the biggest wheat crop in that country's history—close to the fifty million bushels which constitute "the ideal quantity" under the Nipponese five-year-plan. The objective of that plan is to increase the Japanese production of wheat to a quantity equivalent to the amount consumed within the country, but allowing for importations from Canada, Australia and elsewhere to provide high-grade wheat for milling better grades of flour. With this approach to self-sufficiency in wheat, Japan grows less dependent on the outside world for its basic food supply. And correspondingly cocky toward the world in its war policies.

The U.S. Navy has picked Sea-dragon, Sealion, Searaven, and Seawolf as the names of four new submarines.

## The World of Wheat.

By H. G. L. STRANGE  
Director "Crop Testing Plan."

A drastic decline has taken place in the world's demands for export wheat!

Mr. Broomhall estimates that the importing countries will buy this year only 496 million bushels.

This is in striking contrast to the

818 millions which was the annual average amount purchased for five years prior to 1931, and to the 949 million bushels, the sales for 1928 alone.

We are told that millions of people need more bread. Why, then, is more export wheat not purchased?

It is mainly because of an extraordinary economic delusion that has recently gripped the minds of most governments; that their people can become richer and richer by bringing

in less of the goods and services of other countries. Governments forget, apparently, that the imports from others, constitute in the end, the only means of payment for their own export products.

Dr. John Mackay, eminent English philosopher, in considering these illusions and madnesses, wrote, "Men think in herds, they go mad in herds, and recover their sanity slowly, and one by one."

Dr. Mackay notes, however, that

economic sanity does eventually return. Let us hope, for the sake of the wheat producers, and of all of us, that it may be soon.

Following factors have tended to raise price: Hostilities between China and Japan increase to serious proportions -- Floating wheat stocks decrease -- Complaints from Russia of slow harvesting operations and much damage to uncut wheat -- World visible stocks less than last

year -- European fruit prospects poor.

Following factors have tended to lower price: World demand for export wheat continues small -- Roumanian wheat estimate increased -- Substantial Turkish wheat surplus -- Yields increased in many parts of Europe -- Rains check deterioration in southern hemisphere -- Expect considerable increase in Swiss potato crop -- Sweden removes ban on export of food grains.

# The Facts About Banking in Canada

Reproduced from the First Broadcast in a Series by Vernon Knowles for the Chartered Banks of Canada and Delivered Over a Province-Wide Network of Alberta Stations on Tuesday Evening, September 7th, from 10:15 to 10:30, and Wednesday, September 8th, in the Daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

## Opening Broadcast Describes Meaning of Credit ... Tells What a Bank Is ... Outlines Subjects of Further Talks ... Will Discuss Cries of "Monopoly" and Who Owns the Banks.

Canada's Chartered Banks, through me, will tell you the facts about Canadian Banks and the banking system in a series of non-political, non-controversial broadcasts of which this is the first. There are many misconceptions and misapprehensions abroad regarding banks and banking. We believe that those who criticize the banks are thoroughly sincere and it is our hope that, as we proceed to present the true story of Canadian banking, we also shall be given credit for complete sincerity.

Certainly there is a wide-awake intelligence and an inquiring spirit alive in Alberta and a genuine desire on the part of the people at large to obtain the facts. Many important questions have been raised and we intend to supply answers which are truthful and accurate. Intelligent people prefer to have all the facts and then to form their own judgments, so we have good reason for the belief that we shall have lots of listeners.

The explanations that we intend to give in regard to Canadian banking are offered in response to a very evident and definite public demand and I must repeat that we are not fighting, nor resisting, nor affiliating with any political party. Canada's Chartered Banks do not aim at controversy and will present their story without heat or recrimination, for any case that needs abuse of others to support it must be a weak case indeed.

One of the leading questions in regard to banking is, of course, the question of credit. Let us illustrate credit to you briefly, for it is wrongly claimed that we enjoy a monopoly of the right to extend credit. Of course, we do not. We do not have a monopoly, even of banking. Any group of responsible people, in West or East, can start a bank. We shall tell you about that in detail, in a later broadcast. Manufacturers extend credit to wholesalers. Wholesalers extend credit to retail dealers. Merchants and retailers extend credit to customers. Canada's Chartered Banks furnish short-term credit to facilitate production, to move and market that production and to transfer goods and services.

Soon the Alberta farmers will be hauling wheat to the elevators. If they had to wait until the grain reached Liverpool, and the money to come back before they got their cash, it would be a long wait -- but bank credit is what enables them to get their cash at the line elevators right away. Individuals lend money to each other -- the successful farmer lends money to his neighbour.

Let us take the case of two neighbouring farmers. Harry Brown, we shall say, has \$500 in a Savings Account in his nearest branch of a Chartered Bank. His neighbour, William Jones, is a good farmer without ready money, who feels that if he had \$250 he could buy hogs, feed them up, sell them and make a little profit; so he goes to Harry Brown and asks if his neighbour will trust him with a loan of \$250.

Mr. Brown, knowing that Mr. Jones is a decent chap, and trustworthy, and that he will get his money back with a little "rent" on it, goes to the bank, draws \$250 of his \$500 and hands it to his neighbour. Mr. Jones buys the hogs, feeds them up, sells them, makes his profit and pays Harry Brown back his \$250 with the agreed rent to boot.

If Mr. Jones had not known a neighbour both able and willing to help him, the Manager of his nearest bank would have been found, in the same circumstances, a neighbour on whom Mr. Jones could call with confidence -- in other words, he could have got his loan of \$250 from the Bank.

It is the deposits such as Harry Brown's \$500 that furnish the major basis of Canadian bank credit. Harry Brown is only one of over three million nine hundred thousand savings bank depositors in Canada, who have on deposit in the Chartered Banks the striking total of more than One Billion Five Hundred and Seventy Millions of Dollars. The fact is that the vast sums which are employed in building up this country have their main source in the collective savings of thousands of people in all walks of life, who, through their work and thrift, have been able to build up small deposits.

The average savings deposit in the Canadian Chartered Banks is around \$380. At least it was \$380 on October 31st, 1936, as shown in an official return to Parliament. These returns are made periodically to the Government and to the Bank of Canada. They are sworn statements by the banker and are made public to Parliament and in the newspapers. If a bank Manager should make a false return, he can be sent to jail. Such penalties are provided in the Bank Act.

How did Harry Brown get the \$500 which he has on deposit in the Bank? Let us say he got it by raising wheat. He probably started as a homesteader, waging his \$10 that he could make a success of it and, after three years of hard work, get his patent. This he did; and he earned his \$500 by the sweat of his brow, having overcome the early hardships of homesteading.

That \$500 was one deposit that did not come from a loan.

When I speak of the hardships of homesteading in this wonderful western land I speak with feeling, sympathy and understanding for I myself, in 1909, took up a homestead some seventy miles north from Basano and had to make my way to that homestead, not very far from the Hand Hills District by ox team. That was before the Goose Lake Line of the Canadian Northern, now the Canadian National, was built through from Saskatoon.

I know what drought is, for that year we had no rain and no crop in a considerable area between the Bull Pound and the Berry Creeks. I used to stand on some high land on my place and watch the little rain storms travelling down the Creeks on either side of me, seven or eight miles

away, without a drop falling upon the parched piece of ground that I was trying to farm. Typhoid fever, alone on the prairie, with my nearest neighbour miles away, made it physically impossible for me to continue homesteading.

In the West, I feel that I am talking to folks I know. From the homestead I went into western newspaper work, serving as a reporter in Prince Albert, Saskatoon, Regina and Winnipeg; and also as an Editor in Winnipeg; so you see it was on these Western Plains that my career had its beginning and so it is that I speak to you not only as a bank official tonight. I speak to you too as one who knows your hardships from the experience of a settler, one who has a real, abiding, sympathetic understanding of the people and problems of this Province.

I do not mention these things by way of boasting. It is my hope that I shall be looked upon largely as one of you. I have found that financiers do not fear the open spaces. Proper, orderly, safe banking, essential to safe-guarding the depositors' funds, is a full-time job; no Bank Manager, or bank executive, can do full justice to his work and find time to stomp the country with a view to informing the public. So the presenting of our facts simply, freely, plainly and accurately has become my work. It is wrong to say that banks care nothing about the public's goodwill. It is because they do care that I am here -- as an official representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

I have spoken to you about Harry Brown and William Jones, the two neighbouring farmers, and I have told you how credit operated between them. Let me turn to another illustration of Bank credit. I want to tell you a true story which arose in an Alberta town only a few months ago which goes to show how bank credit extended to a merchant benefits the consumer.

I was talking to the Bank Manager in whose branch this circumstance arose and he said to me: "Bank credit helps everybody in this country." Without mentioning any names he told me of a credit of \$3,000 extended to a merchant the day before. The banker said to me: "This man wanted \$3,000 to meet a number of bills on each of which he would be allowed, by his wholesalers, 5% discount (a saving of \$150) if paid before the tenth of the month. I asked him," said the banker, "How long he wanted the money for, and the merchant said, 'Thirty days.' I asked him how he expected to be able to pay it back in the thirty days and the merchant replied, 'Because of this discount and my normal profit I can put on a sale, reduce my prices to the public, attract new customers, create goodwill, get my money out and repay the Bank.'"

Continuing, this Bank Manager asked me -- "What is the matter with bank credit there? For a matter of \$15.00 paid to the bank as 'rent' on the money the merchant saves \$150 on his bills and passes part of the saving on to the public."

I think everybody really knows at heart and will readily admit, that the man, woman or child who has a savings deposit in a bank must, at any time, be able to go to the bank in full confidence that he or she can draw out that deposit in full and with interest. No bank can say to a depositor who wants his money in a hurry: "Oh, Mr. Jones, you cannot have that money for we lent the credit based upon it to others without security and we cannot get it back." If you are a depositor you know just how you would feel in a case like that.

What is a Bank? Above all things a Bank is a place where you or your children can go and deposit your money with absolute assurance that any time you demand it you can get it back in full, intact and with interest.

I want to give you the words of the late Lord Snowden, formerly Phillip Snowden, the great Socialist Chancellor of the Exchequer in Britain's Labour Government which was headed by Ramsey MacDonald. Lord Snowden, in 1935, said: "If the Banks were nationalized they would have to be managed as they are now if their solvency was to be maintained."

In later broadcasts of this series, you may hear from some Alberta Branch Bank Managers who have been your co-workers, neighbours, fellow-citizens and friends for ten, fifteen, twenty or thirty years, perhaps even longer. We shall show you how banks are formed, who owns them, what they do, what they can do, as well as what they cannot do, and why. We shall explain their responsibilities. We intend to discuss their part in the community. The "thin air" or fountain pen" theory of money will be one of our subjects. We shall discuss "credit" at greater length. We will tell you about the earnings of banks. And we shall deal in greater detail with that cry of "monopoly." We shall discuss the story that we are part of "An International Ring."

No business in all Canada operates under such strict rules, such continuous governmental supervision and such close parliamentary scrutiny as do Canada's Chartered Banks. These are some of the things that we shall touch upon further as we proceed. I trust indeed that you will continue to lend us a listening ear, for Canada's Chartered Banks have confidence in the fairness of people who seek the facts and think for themselves.

You may obtain a printed copy of this broadcast at your nearest branch of any of Canada's Chartered Banks. Any member of the staff will be glad to hand you a copy personally or you may have one mailed to you by writing your nearest bank.

We shall be on the air again at 1:15 to 1:30 to-morrow afternoon over this same network and every Tuesday evening and Wednesday midday, until this series of short talks about banking is completed. You have been listening to Vernon Knowles, representing Canada's Chartered Banks.

Watch for Announcement Giving Dates and Times of Second Broadcast.  
This and Future Addresses Will Be Reproduced in This Paper.

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Calgary, Alberta.

**W. S. DURRER**  
Funeral Home  
Phone 140.  
Government Licensed  
Embalmer

**Church Announcements**  
**M.B.C. CHURCH**  
Rev. Oscar Snyder, Pastor

**Sunday Services:**  
1:30 p.m.—Sunday School.  
2:45 p.m.—Preaching Service.  
7:45 p.m.—Preaching Service, including Young People's meeting every alternate Sunday.  
Wednesday Evenings, 8 o'clock  
Prayer Service.

**UNITED CHURCH**  
Rev. J. R. Geeson, Pastor

11:00 a.m.: Sunday School.  
7:30 p.m.: Service.  
Westcott 11:00 a.m.  
Westerdale 3:00 p.m.

**EVANGELICAL**  
Rev. A. S. Caughell, Pastor

**Sunday Services:**  
10:30 a.m. Morning Worship.  
11:30 a.m. Sunday School.  
7:30 p.m. Evening Service.  
Monday 4 p.m. Jr. Christian Endeavor.  
Monday 5 p.m. Intermediate  
Monday 7:30 p.m. Senior  
Wednesday Evening, at 8, Prayer Mtg

**CHURCH OF ENGLAND**  
Rev. A. D. Currie.  
Aug. 8—11 a.m. Holy Communion by the Rector.  
" 22— 3 p.m. Evensong by Mr. Holmes, Olds  
Sept. 12—11 a.m. Matins. by Mr. Holmes, Olds

**LUTHERAN CHURCH**  
Rev. J. J. Kuring, Pastor.

Westcott—English Every Sunday 11 a.m.  
German—First, third and fifth Sundays at 10 a.m.  
Didsbury—German Every Sunday at 2:30 p.m. except the fourth

**Train Time at Didsbury**

**NORTHBOUND—**  
1:14 a.m. Daily.  
10:39 a.m. Daily—Except Sundays.  
6:19 p.m. Daily.—"Chinook"  
6:25 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."  
**SOUTHBOUND—**  
4:50 a.m. Daily.  
11:54 a.m. Daily.—"Chinook."  
5:04 p.m. Daily.—Except Sundays.  
1:40 p.m. Sundays.—"Chinook."

**Westcott Notes.**

At the meeting of the Westcott W.I. at the home of Mrs. Ray, Garfield, a report of the Farm Women's Week held at the Olds School of Agriculture was given by Mrs. Dorothy Webster Befus. The paper dealing with the League of Nations' work in Palestine was read Edith Webster. Recitations by the grandson of the hostess were greatly enjoyed. The singing of the National Anthem by the members and the serving of lunch by the hostess brought a very delightful afternoon to a close.

**Rugby Notes**

The Rugby W.I. meeting was held at the home of Mrs. O. Krebs with thirty-six members and visitors present. Mrs. Hosegood had the topic of the afternoon, "Canadianization" and gave a splendid paper on "Grey Owl and His Work Among the Beavers," and asking for everyone to practise conservation among wild life. Mrs. H. Hosegood gave a short talk on National Relationships and Mrs. A. Krebs had a contest, all answers connected with a watch. Five members got twelve answers out of the thirteen. God Save the King closed the meeting after which lunch was served by the hostess.

**Notes From the West.**

Mr. and Mrs. E. Fisher visited the latter's parents. Mr. and Mrs. Byrt of Elkton. We are sorry to hear Mrs. Byrt is still confined to her bed and wish her a speedy recovery.

Mr. and Mrs. Kempt Jr., of Calgary were week end visitors with their aunt, Mrs. Dobson.

Congratulations to Mr. and Mrs. W. Eggleton (nee Annie Lucas) on the birth of a daughter.

Miss Isabel Lowrie, of Inverness, left on Saturday for Vancouver where she will continue her studies.

**Burnside Notes**

Mrs. Kate Saunders and daughter, Julia, left on Tuesday to reside in Calgary.

Mr. and Mrs. Albert Arlendsen and daughter, Connie, left on Saturday with their household effects for their new home at Alliance.

Mr. Fred Evans, who is the new teacher at Burnside School, spent the weekend in Calgary.

Mrs. Bert White and daughter, Doris, left on Friday for the coast where they will reside.

Messrs. Percy Saunders, Corney Stumpf and Fred Metz were Sunday visitors at the Eckel home.

Miss Cassie Campbell returned Sunday from Calgary where she had been spending the past week under the doctor's care.

Miss Annetta Sheils is attending Normal School at Calgary.

Mr. Fred Fretz spent Labor Day with friends in this district.

Miss Salina Dedels spent Sunday at her home in Didsbury.

Mr. Fred Metz was a Saturday evening visitor with Mr. and Mrs. B. Woods.

Mr. and Mrs. John Viney will soon be able to move into their new home which is being built to replace the one destroyed by fire.

**Sold Refrigerator to Eskimo.**

A refrigerator salesman at the Canadian National Exhibition has achieved his fondest dream. He sold an electric ice box to an Eskimo—Phillip Godsell, F.R.G.S., veteran Winnipeg explorer and trapper, vouchers for the sale. It seems that the Eskimos at Exhibition Park, Toronto, were suffering from the intense heat experienced at the exhibition last week. They missed their Arctic snow box outside the igloo door. One short demonstration was enough when the salesman produced his "white man's magic"

**VERNON KNOWLES**

who is speaking for the chartered banks of Canada in a series of non political broadcasts over a Province-wide network of Alberta stations. The talks are designed to be informative and will present facts about the functions and operations of Canadian banks. The addresses go on the air Tuesday evenings from 10:15 to 10:30 and on Wednesdays in the daytime from 1:15 to 1:30.

**Melvin Notes.**

Mrs. George Little (nee Florence O'Brien) of Vancouver is the guest of her aunt, Mrs. George Youngs. Mr. Little will also be here on a visit this weekend.

Miss Bertha Good spent Sunday at the Peter Johnston home.

School opened last Wednesday with Miss Ray at her post. Grade IX is not being taught this year as the school is too heavy.

Mr. and Mrs. Fred Befus motored to Calgary on Tuesday evening to attend the wedding of Miss Anne Werth to Mr. Archie Edwards. The bride is well known in this district.

**Theory and Practice.**

There is hardly a grain producer in this province but knows that, theoretically, the co-operative system is the soundest and the best. While many thousands support their belief in a practical way by patronizing co-operative institutions such as Alberta Pool Elevators, others fail to do so. If the theory is sound and right it should be supported.

**NOTICE TO CREDITORS AND CLAIMANTS**

In the Estate of DANIEL KLINCK, late of Didsbury, in the Province of Alberta, Farmer, deceased.

Notice is hereby given that all persons having claims on the estate of the above named Daniel Klinck, who died on the 27th day of March, A.D. 1937, are required to file with W. A. Austin, Solicitor, Didsbury, Alberta, by the 18th day of October, 1937, a full statement, duly verified, of their claims and of any securities held by them, and that after that date the Executors will distribute the assets of the deceased among the parties entitled thereto, having regard only to the claims of which notice has been so filed or brought to their knowledge.

Dated this 30th day of August A.D. 1937.

W. A. AUSTIN,  
Solicitor for the Executors,  
Didsbury, Alberta.

Of all the things you wear—  
your expression is the most important

**IF** you've decided to make the old car do another year . . . .

Let us figure on putting it in A1 shape for you—  
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**BREWED IN ALBERTA**

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**.... the FINEST in the WEST**

Of all the brands in Western Canada, none can surpass the excellence of these famous Alberta Beers. Pains-taking care in brewing and the careful blending of choice barley malt, hops and yeast, serve to distinguish Alberta's five brands from all others.

By the case at Govt. Vendor Stores.  
Served in bottles or on draught at all licensed hotels and clubs.

This Advt. is Not Inserted by the Alberta Liquor Control Board or by the Government of the Province of Alberta

## WORLD HAPPENINGS BRIEFLY TOLD

The government of El Salvador informed the League of Nations of its intention to resign from the League "for economic reasons".

The recordership of London, recently vacated, is the oldest London appointment, dating to the start of the 14th century. It carries a salary of \$20,000.

A scheme to make South Africa as independent as possible for armament supplies in times of war is under investigation by the government.

All records at Croydon airport were broken one week in July when 694 airliners, carrying 3,868 passengers passed through, the daily average being 99 ships and 553 passengers.

Indian pilots, trained in England, are taking an active part in the spectacular achievement of aviators engaged in frontier operations against the Fakir of Ipi and his recalcitrant Wazirs.

Sir Edward Davson, empire trade expert, who advised the government on colonial commerce at the 1932 Ottawa conference and at the London economic conference of 1933, died recently. He was 62.

Lord Baden Powell, chief scout, pleaded for world peace and goodwill as he bade farewell to 28,000 Boy Scouts at the close of the fifth world jamboree, attended by 17 Canadian boys.

A non-stop flight from Tokyo to Sydney, Australia, by a Japanese aviator piloting a new-type plane, will be part of the celebrations of the 150th anniversary of the founding of Sydney, scheduled for next year.

Transport Minister Howe, addressing the Chamber of Commerce at Port Arthur, declared he had no doubt the new trans-Canada air service would be profitable inasmuch as rapid transportation always provided its own business.

South Africa's betting public are hearty eaters. Patrons at the "July" day, greatest race day of the year, went through 800 pounds of turkey, 600 pounds of chicken, 300 pounds of ham and 500 pounds of fish—not to mention "oceans" of beer.

## African Bushmen Outcasts

### General Smuts Would Give Home To Oldest Race

General Smuts has begun agitation in the Parliament at Capetown, South Africa, to obtain a home for the oldest race, the African Bushmen of the Kalahari Desert, who recently appealed to the government. They inhabited not only South Africa, but South Europe 25,000 years ago. General Smuts promised to allow them to hunt deer in the game preserve but the park authorities announce that arrests would be made if such a program was carried out. The little brown men and women eat enough at one sitting to last them five days and they sat up all night dancing when there is a full moon. Their average height is four feet eight inches. They soon grow wizened from the hard life they lead but are a merry people.—Quebec Chronicle-Telegraph.

## Have Wrong System

### Too Much Early Morning Energy Means Short Life

Probably the most universally detested of the world's creatures is the physiological snob who boasts of hopping out of bed every morning the instant the alarm clock tinkles. He is almost invariably of the species who further boasts that he indulges in a quarter of an hour of setting-up exercises immediately on arising, and tops it off with an icy shower. The rest of the world will be glad to hear that these bed leapers, are headed for an early and, generally, unlamented grave.—Chicago Daily News.

Film "Dud": "But if the villain throws me into the rapids, how am I going to get out again?"

Director: "Oh, that does not matter. You don't appear in the picture again."

Porous shoe soles made from synthetic rubber are being produced in Russia.

## Health

LEAGUE  
of  
CANADA

presents  
TOPICS  
of  
VITAL  
INTEREST



by DR. J. W. S. McCULLOUGH

### ARTICLE No. 6

#### EARLY SIGNS OF CANCER CALL FOR PROMPT ACTION

If any sign of cancer is found, the family doctor should at once be consulted. At this period in the history of a cancer, the family doctor is the best counsellor, particularly if he is alert to his responsibility. He knows the history of the family; he may know a couple of generations of the family. Often he knows the patient from birth. In such cases the family doctor must employ all the resources at his command in the making of an accurate diagnosis. The task will not always be an easy one.

But the doctor has, in addition to his acquired knowledge, other aids in diagnosis which he will apply to a solution of the problem. Among these are, in suitable cases, the X-ray, the test-meal, transillumination and the microscope. He may if necessary have the advice of a colleague. The question does not admit of delay; it must be settled as rapidly as possible, for what the patient, suspicious of cancer, brings to the doctor is either a cancer or it is not a cancer.

How important in the interest of the patient are these early signs. The very existence of a man or woman may depend upon their early recognition. Many of them may readily be recognized by almost any intelligent person. Keep your eyes open for irregular bleedings, unhealing sores, lumps anywhere in the body, chronic hoarseness, disorders of digestion or change of bowel habits in persons of 35 years and upwards.

One sees these signs every day. Perhaps the commonest are the so-called unhealing sores, sores that fail to heal. They appear as brown, yellow or dark-looking scabs on the face or hands. Underneath the scab is an unhealed sore. They are seen as scabs on the lip which may exist for weeks, even months without showing any signs of healing. Originally they are not cancers but if neglected they are sure to become cancerous. Bleedings of an irregular character, lumps, chronic hoarseness, disorders of digestion and change in bowel habits may be recognized by almost any observant person.

Next article: "Cancer Research No. 1."

Editorial Note: Readers desiring the complete set of Dr. McCullough's cancer articles at once may secure same by writing to—The Health League of Canada, 105 Bond St., Toronto, Ont.

## Hope And Courage

### People Of The West Have Not Lost Courage In The Face Of Vicissitudes

In the days before the war many thousands of Ontario farmers emigrated to the West to make their fortunes, and many of them achieved their ambition. Others were not so fortunate, but in spite of the hazards of drought, hail and rust, few of them returned to farm in the East. The rewards are large in the West for the farmer when a good year arrives, and it is this expectation that keeps the agriculturist buoyed up even in years of lean revenues and weather vicissitudes.

The West is a land with men of optimism and undaunted courage in adversity, and it is a part of Canada that has contributed vastly to the Dominion's prosperity and national wealth.—Calgary Herald.

As a memorial to 1,300 British soldiers drowned off Jutland when the warships St. George and Defence were wrecked on Christmas Eve, 1811, a memorial column will be erected at Thoraminde, Jutland.

The annual catch of whales in the Antarctic exceeds 10,000. 2216

## Vancouver Grain Shipments

### A Decline Of 24,000,000 Bushels Shown For Year Ending July 31

A decline of 24,000,000 bushels of grain shipped from the port of Vancouver was shown for the 1936-37 grain crop year ending July 31. Entire movement for the year was 32,354,516 bushels, compared to 56,484,949 the previous year.

An abrupt decline in grain movements from Vancouver began in January, 1937, when the shipments were 500,000 bushels down from the previous year.

Prince Rupert, B.C., and Victoria shipped nothing this year, and New Westminster's exports were 1,964,000 bushels, compared to 3,252,410 bushels in 1935-36.

The only market which did not show a decline of almost 50 per cent. was the Central and South American, which took 264,840 bushels, against 225,000 bushels in 1936.

## German Dirigibles

### Will Continue To Be Developed Despite Rumors To The Contrary

Ministerial Director Hoffman of the Reich air ministry announced at a meeting of airport directors that a revolving dirigible hangar planned for Frankfurt on the Main would be completed.

He also announced that the development of German dirigibles would be continued, despite all rumors to the contrary. The revolving hangar is expected to be ready by the spring of 1939.

The present hangar is occupied by the Graf Zeppelin, which has become a sort of museum. It has been deflated and is hung from the roof on cables. Unless it is inflated merely to go back to Friedrichshafen it will never fly again. It is expected to be broken up next year.

## MAKE THIS MODEL AT HOME—'Twill PROVE A BACK TO SCHOOL FAVORITE

By Anne Adams



Little Susan's sure to get a "gold star" in fashion when she goes back to school frocked in Pattern 4470! Mother will deserve a gold star, too, for choosing such a fetching little frock for her two-to-ten year old. Easy to make, is this cute bloomer-model, and a style so practical for playtime, dress-up or back to school, that your young "hopeful" will be demanding several versions in a wide variety of colors. Don't you love the flared skirt that joins the waistline in three jaunty points in front? Peter Pan collar and puffed-up sleeves complete this youthful picture of chic. Grand in pique, dimity, chambray, or percale.

Pattern 4470 is available in children's sizes 2, 4, 6, 8 and 10. Size 6 requires 2 1/2 yards 36 inch fabric. Illustrated step-by-step sewing instructions included.

Send twenty cents (20c) in coin or stamps (coin preferred) for this Anne Adams pattern. Write plainly Size, Name, Address and Style Number, and send order to the Anne Adams Pattern Dept., Winnipeg Newspaper Union, 175 McDermot Ave. E., Winnipeg.

## THE CANADIAN ADVENTURE TRIP OF BOB SIM, AN ONTARIO FARM BOY

### No. 9 of a Series of 16 Letters

Bob, and companions, surprised by customary Western hospitality. Has a flat tire, but no spare, so travels 60 miles for a new tube. Meets father's friends of a generation ago. In Winnipeg the boys sleep in three cots—quite uncomfortably, as one fellow measures six feet four. Visit Hudson's Bay store museum.

On a Farm in Southwestern Manitoba. (Special despatch by Bob Sim).—Last night we were speeding toward the West on No. 2 Highway, Manitoba. It was getting late and we were hungry. We spotted a fine house with a wide lawn and trees and shrubs planted about it. Just the place to camp we said. The man and his wife, who happened to be graduates of the University of Manitoba, were glad to let us camp on the lawn although they had never seen any of us before. This type of hospitality would surprise travellers with a city background. We cooked our supper, then went into the house for games and a sing-song. With Charlie's mouth organ, Frank's guitar, and the hired man's violin, we had a dandy orchestra. Not only did we have a splendid evening, but our new friends were able to tell us about the wheat pool, stock breeding, and various other subjects of interest to farmers.

### Since Last Week

The last letter was written from a rocky crag on the stormy shores of Lake Superior; we now are on the plains, though they are by no means treeless in this section. We motored into the twin Lakehead cities, Fort William and Port Arthur. Besides the historic spot where fur-traders of the Northwest Company once built their post, Mount McKay rears itself 1,800 feet above the water. Perched on a cliff beneath the shadow of a huge cross erected to the memory of Indian braves fallen in the Great War, we gazed out over the twinkling lights of the great inland ports and the shadowy outline of Thunder Bay. Countless elevators, symbolic of the part wheat has played in the building of these and all Canadian cities, line the water's edge. Pool 7, the largest elevator in the world, can alone hold seven million of the total ninety-five million capacity of these two ports. Shoving on by the Trans-Canada highway we resumed our journey westward on Canadian soil. After a couple of hours' run we had the misfortune to get a nail in the tire of the trailer. The tube was ruined, and we had to drive sixty miles for a new one, so great are the distances between villages in this new land. The station attendant said he knew almost every family on this road between Dryden and Fort William, a distance of over 200 miles. It occurred to me it would be a great country for gossip. Charlie and Frank stayed with the trailer, and while Don and I were away they wandered into a lumber camp to get a meal of immense proportions. Don and I took a carload of children with us for the tire, who were perfectly thrilled by the ride, although we couldn't satisfy the demands of one youngster to go 80 miles an hour. The people were Finnish and Ukrainian with a few Italians thrown in. We were invited to stay that evening for a party. It was a huge success from our standpoint, for it gave us an insight into the life of these new Canadians. The village is on the main line of the C.P.R. and whenever a train would pass through the party would be practically broken up, as they must all go to watch the trains come into the station.

### Into the Westland

Manitoba is not unlike Ontario or New Brunswick. It hasn't the hills of Ontario, but on the other hand, there are many trees; Manitoba has bigger farms and fields, but it has a big market and dairy development with a preponderance of mixed farming. It was surprising to us coming from the East to find such little wheat-growing, to find so many trees, gophers and brick houses.

### Like Father, Like Son

A generation ago my father came into Manitoba, lured by tales of new country and the wealth it had to offer. He got his first job on a farm near Clamby, thirty miles north of Winnipeg. John Liesk, his employer, was a thrifty Scotch farmer with an industrious wife and two adopted girls. He played on the local football team and taught a Sunday school class.

"You have brought back a lot of pleasant memories to-day," a gentleman told me, who had chummed with my dad, for over those years many still remain who remember him. The road we had covered in forty-five minutes took a day with a team of horses on a load of wood in those days when the hired man made his wages teaming wood to Winnipeg in the bitter cold of a Western winter. A change in means of locomotion, in speed, now, but we are not better men now for all our conveniences. I visited one of the little girls from the Liesk farm, who is now a married woman with a family; she was glad to see me, but small comfort to be told you are not as good-looking as your dad.

### Winnipeg

We could not use our sleeping bags in Winnipeg very well, so we nego-

tiated at the Y.M.C.A. for a cheap room. Yes, we could have a cheap room, but it only had three beds in it. We drew lots and the third bed went to Frank and Charlie. Now Frank is six foot four, and the bed was a narrow cot; you can figure the rest. Winnipeg is a pedestrian's paradise; the streets are so wide, it is a Sabbath day's journey from one side walk to the other. The points of special interest were the Legislature and the museum in the Hudson's Bay store, the University of Manitoba, and a monastery of the Trappist monks. The fine capitol buildings, and educational centre typify the progressiveness of the West and its interest in education and civic life. In the Hudson's Bay store, an immense building covering a city block, we examined in their museum relics of the early days; of particular interest were the Red river carts and the implements used in the early days that preceded the railway.

## Problem For The Railways

### No Way Yet Found To Keep Transients Off Freight Trains

With eight trespassers on freight cars killed and six injured in the recent train wreck near Gogama, in the Nipissing district, the seriousness of this car-jumping business is revealed. An unknown number of other trespassers cleared out after the crash. It is known that most freight trains east and west carry crowds of these trespassers, and because of their exposed positions they are among the first victims of a smash. The railways, of course, do not want this class of travellers, but have been powerless to get rid of them. And, according to some strange reasoning, they seem to be held blameworthy when deaths occur.

Naturally there is keen sympathy for men who meet sudden death in a railway wreck, and this includes those who are trespassing on railway property; stealing rides. The public may not appreciate the difficulties of train crews in this respect. A freight train may consist of from fifty to ninety cars, about a mile in length, and when railway police chase these trespassers off one car they have ample time to climb on another during the slow motion of the train in getting up speed. Terminal police clear a train of vagrant riders, and half a mile further on dozens may clamber on. These are not a responsibility of the railways.

What is to be done about it? "Jumping a train" has become a habit, even with men who have money enough to buy tickets. Prosecution is ineffective, for after a jail term the convicted men climb on the next train passing through; and the local community is out of expense of jail board and lodging, while the general public must bear the cost of necessary police court proceedings.

Because of the peril of life involved, these trespassers present a serious problem for the railways. Every effort is being made to keep them off the trains, and still many evade detection. It is not by any means a new problem, but because of present unemployment, with a host of men wandering in search of work, it has in recent years become more acute. The railways are doing all they can to check this practice, but the recent wreck shows how little success.—Toronto Globe.

## Arrest Counterfeiters

### U.S. Secret Service Seize Gang Of Eight Persons

William H. Houghton, in command of the Secret Service agents in the New York district, announced the seizure of a gang of eight persons, responsible, he said, for the circulation of half the counterfeit money in the United States.

The capture netted \$20,000 in counterfeit \$20 New York federal reserve notes and in \$10 silver certificates, "dangerous enough to fool the average small shopkeeper, but not good enough to fool a bank clerk," the secret service agent said.

One of those arrested, he said, was a woman.

Visitor: "What nice buttons you're sewing on your little boy's suit. My husband once had some like that on his coat."

Minister's Wife: "Yes, I get all my buttons from the collection plate."

The Venus flytrap plant will go to sleep under the influence of chloroform and an overdose will kill the plant.

The real problem of your leisure is to keep other people from using it.

## WILSON'S FLY PADS REALLY KILL

One pad kills flies all day and every day for 2 or 3 weeks. 3 pads in each packet. No spraying, no stickiness, no bad odor. Ask your Druggist, Grocery or General Store.

10 CENTS PER PACKET  
WHY PAY MORE?  
THE WILSON FLY PAD CO., Hamilton, Ont.

## THE YELLOW BRIAR

A Story of the Irish on the Canadian Countryside

By PATRICK SLATER

By arrangement with Thomas Allen, Publisher, Toronto.

CHAPTER IX.—Continued

But if I had got out of the pot, it was the schoolmaster who got into the fire. Nathaniel Carson had succeeded my friend, Michael, as teacher of the Mono school. Young Mr. Carson was a good mixer and a nifty dresser. In fact, he was quite a lady's man. Such was his courtesy to every housewife that he could charm out upon her table all the comforts of her cupboard. And in the presence of any young miss who was stepping out, such a soulful light lit up his soft brown eyes that delightful ticklings would quiver down the young thing's being. Not, perhaps, that the schoolmaster was really amatory-minded; nor that the jealous plow-boys of Mono, with rustic wagers, were justified in calling him a kisser, which was as opprobrious an epithet, in those days, as calling a horse a crib-sucker. To be able to impress the ladies favorably was in his mind an element toward worldly success; and young Mr. Carson was chuck full of ambition. To his voyaging eye, beautiful things, either on a family table or in a lady's bower, were pleasing enough to deserve attention. At the local parties, he was a regular cut-up; and, at the climax of the jollity, nothing delighted him more than to be called upon for a song. The sound of his voice gladdened the man. He was of that pushful, self-assertive type that is too wise ever to take offence; and, while he hadn't much brains, he was of the sort of conceited climbers who always get along smartly in a raw, young country. Carson was already using the jargon of the law and he afterward went into law and politics. He had a brilliant career until that amatory lady, Angina Pectoris, got her arms around the pudgy old bachelor and hugged him to death. Had she ever had a rival in his selfish heart?—Heaven only knows, not old Paddy Slater.

Betty Marshall had been one of the bright pupils in his school, and the teacher had prided himself on the rapid progress she was making. The child had been desperately anxious to please, and right on her toes to succeed. She excelled at the Friday spelling bees, and cried in heart-broken vexation if anyone spelled her down. But after the New Year of '57, Elizabeth Ann was now thirteen; and curious humours in her mind marked a physical change in her body. She became listless and indifferent in her studies, and took a vixenish pleasure in making snippy and saucy answers. I fear me, Betty was disturbing sadly the discipline of the Mono school. Nathaniel was provoked beyond reasonable endurance and became sarcastic. In the end, the two of them had a complete falling out. The news drifted up to us that things were not going very well with Elizabeth Ann at the

school; but, on Mrs. Marshall asking her about it, the young lady tilted her nose in the air; and, indeed, she told us nothing. Without either of them understanding in the least what was going forward, the schoolmaster was bearing the brunt of a petulant revolt in Betty's mind against the authorities of her childhood—a revolt inevitable in the life of every developing girl.

On arriving at school one Wednesday morning, Mr. Nathaniel Carson was rudely shocked by a chalked message spread out boldly on the school blackboard. This was Betty's note—this is what she wrote:

Go home, old Carson, and go to bed!  
A cabbage leaf put on your head  
And then you'll know beyond a doubt  
That all your brains have frizzled out

There was a scene. Elizabeth Ann was called up; and an instant apology was demanded. Her handwriting was hanging evidence against her, and the culprit could not deny the allegation. Betty stood mute in malice, and refused to elect or plead. "My lady," said the master, "you have brass enough in your face to make a kettle."

"And you," Betty replied, "have enough sap in your head to fill it." The teacher got his cane off the three nails and ordered her to hold out her hand. All she did was stick up her nose. Carson lost his temper and gave the pale-faced girl a sound thrashing. Fortunately for Betty there was plenty of red flannel underwear worn in those days. She arrived home breathless in an hysteria of tears and temper.

Mr. Marshall was absent in Toronto; so Bob and I went down right away to see the schoolmaster about it. I was a man of seventeen years, and I had the care of the farm on my shoulders. The scholars, sitting on their long benches, were in a state of pop-eyed tension as we entered the schoolhouse. Bob O'New Pitsligo wagged his way up the centre aisle to the master's desk. It was like old times for him to be back again; and he radiated most friendly sentiments toward all and sundry. "What do you mean, sir," said I to the master, "beating Betty and sending her home crying?"

Mr. Carson pointed his ferrule at me in a threatening manner. "Will you kindly go home, young man, and mind your own business! Get out of here!" he said to me. "Get out of here, or I'll give you news to tell!"

"Will you kindly tell me, Mr. Carson, if we are paying you for thrashing little girls?"

Grabbing his chastening rod, the master made for me. Bob was directly in his way; and n striding past the dog to cut me off from the door, the master hit him a wicked whelp with the whip. That was a fatal mistake! His scholars would not have minded in the least seeing me get a good licking. There are always factions about a local school; and, anyway, I had been chief captain of a previous dynasty. There were old grudges that felt the need of a little scratching.

But as for Bob, he was a personage and a hero to the Mono children; and to warm his pelt was as rash an act about that school as to say something bad about Queen Victoria. As I dodged the master around their new stove, the school broke up tumultuously. The dog had been flabbergasted at the unexpected assault; but he quickly rallied his wits and went after Mr. Carson's legs in a business-like way. As the master rounded a corner, he tripped on an overturned bench and sprawled head downward on the floor. Thereupon I sat down on him. Before one could say "Jack Robinson!" all the exposed surface of the man of letters was being sat upon by healthy, young scholars. Someone fetched a red toque with a blue tassel; and I pulled it over the master's head. In a trice he was pinioned and trussed up with mufflers. They were red and pleated and blue with tasty touches of white; and at the end of the matter, Mr. Nathaniel Carson looked like a distended pincushion. Then the scholars all beat it home to tell on me. I walked back to the farm, whistling—letting on nothing whatever.

A constable came for me that afternoon; and at the tavern at Mono Mills in the evening, I was tried by two justices of the peace for assaulting the schoolmaster. I didn't understand just what they all were

driving at; but that didn't much matter, because, as always happens at such trials in rural Ontario, the whole case had been thoroughly gone into and adjudicated beforehand. Court was held merely to give the public a little show. Everybody interested in the case had already had a hearing, save the accused; and his friends, of course, had been around giving an earful to the two Jay-Pees. One of the magistrates was the local blacksmith, and the other kept the general store where we dealt. Old Hickory Mick had often declared to me that in Canada justice is seldom blindfolded.

Mr. Carson gave his evidence. He told how I had done this, and said that; and how it was his duty to put me out because I was disturbing the school.

"But, why, Mr. Carson," one of the justices asked him, "did you hit Bob?"

Mr. Carson went on with his speech.

"I think, Mr. Carson," the other justice interrupted him, "you lost your temper very badly or you would not have struck Bob."

The court had apparently decided before it sat that the teacher was the aggressor, and that he should have given me time to get out before attacking me with the cane.

"It was a case of trespass," said one.

"I think it was trespass on the case," said the blacksmith who had read some law book.

So I was let out; and the Allen boys drove me home.

Old Sarah Duncan wept tears of joy. But Betty Marshall said it would teach me to mind my own business. It was what I deserved, she said, if they had given me penal servitude. I was fairly well satisfied in my own mind that I had made a fool of myself; and when Mr. Marshall arrived home next day, he made me dead sure of it. He explained to me that it was my duty to go down and apologize to the master for disturbing the school. If I wished it, he said he would go down with me.

"Well," said I, "there's no use taking Bob along. The dog doesn't want to apologize to Mr. Carson. He wants to taste him."

So down we went; and, before the whole class, I told the master I was sorry for what I had done, because I had no right to walk into his school and ask him questions like that. And Mr. Carson made a very suitable speech in reply.

And then a fat, ruddy little urchin from the 5th line stood up and snapped his thumb and second finger at the teacher.

"What is it, Samuel?" the teacher inquired.

"Wh-wh-why di-di-did you hi-hi-hi Bob?" the child asked him.

Which proves, I fear me, that public questions are not settled on their merits, but by little side issues that have a drag on the hearts of the crowd.

Bob O'New Pitsligo never forgot the indignity he suffered in that schoolhouse, and in the presence of his friends; and he never forgave the schoolmaster, whom he ever afterwards regarded as an evil-smelling and treacherous enemy. For Bob, as you know, came from the Highlands, where for centuries men carried the law and the judiciary in the folds of the wicked dirk. Sandy Highlander quit that sort of thing after the king's law and processes ran; but, you'll admit, there is no court to settle a dispute between a man and an honest dog. So the collie nursed his grievances, and ever sought private occasion to revenge his personal wrongs. In the result, Mr. Carson felt some fear in the matter; and carried a stout cudgel abroad with him. Those who love deeply are the ones who can hate like sin.

(To Be Continued)

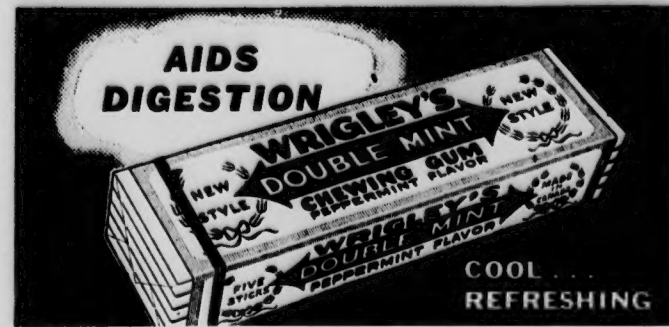
### The Saving Grace

The Prime Minister of Great Britain and Canada are now both members of the Mark Twain Society. If membership in the Society demands a sense of humor, it is well to know, says the Lethbridge Herald, that the leading statesmen of Great Britain and Canada have what is accounted to be a "saving grace". It means much to any man in public affairs.

Fifty-odd years ago, the annual death rate of New York City was 30 per 1,000 of population; to-day it is about 12 per 1,000.

Before Man made us citizens, Nature made us men.

2216



### Wool Made From Milk

Artificial Wool Made In Italy, The Product Of Casein

At a recent function in London, England, the staff of the Italian Embassy appeared in clothes manufactured for the most part from new "artificial wool", made in Italy, the product of casein, which is itself a by-product of milk. The Italians made considerable claims for the superiority of their "milk-wool" cloth.

Exact tests that have been made with the new produce disclose that "milk-wool" has but half the strength of natural wool when both were dry, and but one-third the strength when both were tested in a wet condition. The capacity of the "milk-wool" to stretch is poor, being but 9.3 per cent. of length, compared to 39 per cent. for dry natural wool and 55 per cent. with wet natural wool. When bending strength was imposed "milk-wool" broke at 80 bends, while natural wool stood 500 to 1,000 bends. Milk-wool has a weakness in its foundation. Casein molecules are short and lumpy and so can never produce a satisfactory fibre. The ultimate, or foundation fibres, of natural wool, cotton, and linen, and even rayon, are fine and long, as is necessary for the production of a good fabric.

### Tribute To Ben Jonson

Third Centenary Of Death Of Poet Observed In England

England paid tribute to Ben Jonson on the third centenary of the death of the poet who wrote the delightful "Drink to Me Only With Thine Eyes" and liked to lie abed at night contemplating on the ways he could wiggle his big toe.

Soldier, bricklayer, scholar, and friend of Shakespeare, Jonson was born in London in 1573 and died Aug. 6, 1637, forgotten by friends and fortune.

His most famous play, "Every Man in His Humor," will be presented at Stratford-on-Avon and a pilgrimage was made to place flowers on his grave in Westminster Abbey which bears the inscription, "O Rare Ben Jonson!"

### Little Helps For This Week

Can ye drink of the cup that I drink of, and be baptized with the baptism that I am baptized with? Mark 10:38.

Whate'er my God ordains is right; Though I the cup must drink That bitter seems to my faint heart, I will not fear or shrink.

The worst part of martyrdom is not the last moment, it is the wearing, daily steadfastness. Men who can make up their minds to hold out against the torture of an hour have sunk under the weariness of prolonged vexations. To bear things cheerfully is to be a martyr, and to say "Father, not as I will but as Thou wilt." There are many people who feel the irksomeness of the duties of life and the spirit revolts from them. To face each day with the firm resolve to find pleasure in those duties, do them well and finish the work God has given them to do, is to drink Christ's cup.

### Walls Within Walls

Chinese City Of Peiping Like Conjuror's Nest Of Boxes

Peiping (pronounced Baybing, and meaning City of the North) bears a very close resemblance to a conjuror's nest of boxes; within walled Tartar City is the Imperial City; within that, the Forbidden City. An interloper in the nest is the Legation Quarter, also walled, adjacent to the Forbidden City, covering half a square mile. Inside that, presto!—the American Embassy, built like a compound (with a wall around it).

Population of 1,300, of whom 675 are civilians (mostly missionaries and families); ninety-three are Embassy staff and families; 515 officers and men of the U.S. Marines, armed with rifles, machine-guns, light field guns, mortars and howitzers. Joker in defense plans, whereby each legation guard is assigned to protect part of the Quarter, is that Japanese troops are thus responsible for one section. Foreign garrisons date from 1900, when Boxers (rebels who used fists as symbols) besieged the diplomats.—New York Post.

**Don't Let Foods Stale**

Foods that ordinarily stale quickly will stay fresh and tempting a surprisingly long time if you cover them with Para-Sani Heavy Waxed Paper.

Your grocer, druggist or stationer has Para-Sani in the handy, sanitary knife-edged carton. For those who prefer a lighter paper put up in sheet form ask for Appleford's "Centre Pull" Packs.

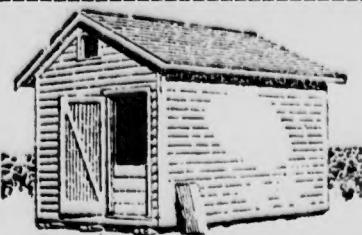
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10:15 to 10:30

With a re-broadcast of this address

**WEDNESDAY Mid-day, Sept. 15**

1:15 to 1:30

#### Over Stations

CFCN	1030	kilocycles
CJCJ	690	kilocycles
CFAC	930	kilocycles
CJOC	950	kilocycles
CJCA	730	kilocycles
CFRN	960	kilocycles

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#### LOCAL & GENERAL

We wish to deny the rumor. N. Nowak says he's not married yet.

Mr. and Mrs. A. Brusso motored to Brooks where they visited relatives over the holidays.

Mr. W. Wallace of Calgary spent the holiday with his friend Mr. Art Boorman.

Miss Parrott who spent her vacation at Bragg Creek, returned to her duties at the hospital on Friday.

Misses Dorothy Ranton, Ruby Sproule and Doris Friesen spent the holiday weekend in Calgary.

Mr. J. W. Halton spent the Labor Day holiday with his parents at Pincher Creek.

Mr. and Mrs. Steve Klejko and family motored to Coleman to visit relatives and friends over weekend.

For all lines of Men's Fall Underwear.—T. E. Scott.

Mr. J. A. McGhee attended the Shrine ceremonies held at Medicine Hat on Monday.

Mr. Henry Wright was brought into town on Monday and is lying seriously ill at the hospital.

George Royds, of Lacombe, spent the holiday visiting at his home here.

Art Boorman went to Calgary on Monday, where he will attend the Garbutt Business College for a short term.

Charlie Mortimer and C. R. Ford spent the holiday at their favorite sport—fishing, on the Raven, and report a good catch.

Mr. and Mrs. Max Hearst, of Drumheller, visited with the latter's sister, Mrs. J. Hislop, over the holiday weekend.

Clinton Reiber, Tom Johnson and Jim Kirby spent the weekend at Banff and took the drive on the Lake Louise-Jasper Park highway.

How about it? Try one of our \$1.00 Work Shirts, they're extra good value.—T. E. Scott.

Mr. and Mrs. P. W. Weigand and son Wilmer spent the weekend at the home of Mrs. Weigand's parents, Mr. and Mrs. W. B. Webb, Stettler.

There will be service at St. Cyprian's Anglican Church on Sunday afternoon at 3 o'clock, and not in the morning as previously announced. Rev. Holmes will officiate.

Mrs. Eva Hopkins who had been visiting her mother, Mrs. Sexsmith, for the past month, left on Monday to return to her teaching duties at Los Angeles.

Mr. and Mrs. Brindley of Salmon Arm, B.C., were in town on Thursday attending to business matters. Mrs. Brindley, formerly Mrs. Cole, was once a resident here.

She wouldn't say 'Yes' . . . she wouldn't say 'No' . . . but it was her 'Maybe' that gave him 'Petticoat Fever,' the contagious attraction at the movies this weekend.

We have Boys Solid Leather School Shoes from \$2.15 up.—T. E. Scott.

A call was made over C.F.C.N. on Saturday evening for Charles Rowell of Bergen informing him of the death of an uncle at Ogden, Utah. Mr. Rowell left for Ogden on Tuesday.

Honoring Mrs. Kay Petersen who before her marriage was Miss Holly Hunsperger, Mrs. Abner Hunsperger entertained recently at a miscellaneous shower. The bride was the recipient of many lovely and useful gifts.

A tea in honor of Mrs. Elwin Morrison (nee Ella Munro) was given last Wednesday at the home of Mr. and Mrs. J. Mullen. The guest of honor was presented with an "Aeropack," Mrs. Bennie St. Clair making the presentation speech. Mr. and Mrs. Morrison left yesterday afternoon (Wednesday) for Mt. Forest, Ontario, where they will make their home. The many friends of Mr. and Mrs. Morrison wish them much happiness in their new home.

J. Scrutton, the Photographer, who expects to leave shortly, will sell you the negative of your portrait at 25c each.

Buy your Work Shoes from T. E. Scott.—Where you get the best values for the least money.

#### Items of Interest

Pleading guilty to charges of operating trucks for gain on public highways of the province on a Sunday, four Turner Valley truckers were fined \$5 and the cost of a summons in a police court last week. The four fined were H. Chapman, R. Kinghorn, Frank Plecan and W. Dowd. Similar charges against D. A. Shuler and C. Benekritis were set over until Tuesday of this week.

The outstanding case at the Calgary assizes which begin September 20th, will be prosecution of Albert Farrar, 33, Olds, who was recently committed for trial on a charge of having murdered his father, Fred Farrar, Olds.

Rev. Peter Dawson, speaker of the Alberta legislature, has received the resignation of Hans E. Wight, "Social Credit" member for the Lethbridge riding. Mr. Wight, however, had not put the motion of resignation in the precise official form and he had to return the document to the member, the speaker stated. Mr. Dawson expects the resignation to come through in a few days.

#### Evangelical Church Notes.

The Pastor will preach next Sunday morning from the subject, "The School of Life," and in the evening the subject will be "A Living Faith."

All three of our Leagues will be organized next Monday. A full attendance is desired. The Senior League will take the form of a social evening following the organization.

#### NOTICE

Applications will be received for the position of assistant night-watchman from Sept. 15 to Dec. 31.

Applications must be in the hands of the Secretary-Treasurer not later than September 13th.

W. A. Austin, Sec.-Treas.

#### CLASSIFIED ADS.

A quantity of onions, carrots, beets and potatoes for sale or exchange for grain. See me—M. Weber.

For Sale.—Enterprise Circulating Heater, almost new, with stovepipes. Apply to C. R. Ford. (36c)

For Sale.—One Hampshire Ram Lamb. Apply to T. Patterson, R2, Didsbury. (362p)

Wanted.—Housekeeping Room (furnished or unfurnished) one day a week to give piano lessons; or room and board (own piano). Apply to V. Thomson, care of Mrs. R. Barrett. (36c)

Lost.—Side Curtain to Model A Ford, on blind line between town and Luft's corner. Finder please return to Harry Steiss or Pioneer Office. (36c)

Lost.—Spring Holstein Calf about 3 weeks ago; more black than white. Finder notify H. Van de Loop, on Stevens' farm, highway. (361p)

Strayed.—Dark Bay Saddle Gelding, weight 1000 pounds; small saddle marks. Reward.—E. W. Phillips, Olds School of Agriculture. (36c)

For Rent After September 19th.—Comfortable home; good barn and garage, chicken house etc. Hard and soft water on premises. Rent \$15.00 per month. Apply to the Pioneer Office or Mrs. M. Krebs, 211 Armour Blk., Calgary. (35c)

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Complete Rebuilding and  
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In plain and fancy colors.

1937 Stock. Prices are—

**\$2.95 to \$6.00**

#### Boys Jumbo Sweat's

Extra Good Quality

at **\$2.95**

#### Men's Fancy

Pullover Sweaters

with Tinted Neck

At **\$2.00 & \$2.95**

#### Sweaters for the

Smaller Kids

Round neck or Polo collars. Colors: light green, sand, maroon, etc. Sizes 4 to 8 years.

Prices **85c & 90c**

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Jumbo Pullovers

Roll collars, fancy trim.

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Knitted Suits

Sizes 4 to 8 years; plain collars, fancy trim.

**\$1.25**

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Men's **\$2.25** Up

Boys' **\$1.50** Up

#### Iron Man Pants

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**BLUEBIRD CLOCK**

Don't Delay!

Get your Meal Ticket NOW

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#### Children's Sweaters

**50c to 75c**

New Shipment

#### Corsets, Corselettes

**\$1.50 to \$4.95**

#### Mrs. WILSON'S

Main Street

For Sale.—Gherkin and Dill Size Cucumbers \$1.00 per 30lb. crate; table size 75c per 30lb. crate.—E. S. Thornton, R.R. 1, Chilliwack, B.C. (324p)